

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1747

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16. 1741



T was a good Rule of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's, *Let Men beware how they neglect or suffer Matter of Trouble to be prepared, for no Man can forbid the Spark that may set all on Fire.* No Man, nay, no Set of Men, can, by their Greatness, excuse preparing Matter of Trouble for a whole

neither ought any Member of a free Society to be afraid of speaking his Sentiments, when he is conscious in his Conscience that they are not only worthy of public Notice, but of great Consequence to the Safety. There was a Time when some great Men sold us out of our Liberties, by pretending to be in the Nature of Things we could not keep. There was also a Time, a Time within all our Memoirs, when a Set of cunning Men, under Pretence of Zeal for our Sovereign, and Love to the Church and State, had well nigh left us no Liberties at all. In the Year of Forty-one it was High-Treason against the King to be Loyal, and in the latter Part of the late Time it was High-Treason against the Mob, to be Slaves by Principle, both in Church and State. Hence I think it is clear, that Multitudes may be taken; and when a People resign up their Senses to the Hands of a few factious Politicians, they may

no Secret to any Body, that for many Years past, the Administration hath been able to do nothing right in the Eyes of some Men; nay, that of these not a few have defended to wrong themselves, that they charge others, and to blacken their own Character in order to stain the Reputations of such as, in consequence of their own new-fangled Prejudices, they fit to dislike. This is so notorious, that there is a Step at which the Malecontents have taken, in which their Chiefs have not been concerned, neither is their own Conduct, especially for many Years past, reconcileable to any Set of Political Principles owned by the Parties amongst us; whence it may be concluded, that on whatever Motives Indignation act, the Opposition in general is actuated by Prejudice, the meanest and narrowest Spirit that ever possessed Men with a fond Desire of

with this glorious Project of oppressing others, they may aggrandize themselves, they have taken to scatter such strange Suggestions, and to infuse such unfounded Prejudices, against all who are intrusted in his Majesty's Councils, into the Minds of the Populace, as were most likely to incline them to secret Murmurings only, but to open Tumults at such a Critical Juncture as this might be the Weight of the Nation abroad, as well as at home. I think it is his Majesty's Administration at home. Consistent such a Behaviour will be found with repeated Assurances heretofore given, that when War was declar'd against Spain, all Domestic Factions should give way to Concern for the Publick Interest, or how fully the Steps they have taken refutes former Complaint, that the Ministry had false Notions of the Consequences of a War, which was the only way to unite all Parties, is left to the Consideration of those who will not be cheated by florid Harangues, or who will not be out of their Senses by Craftsmen, but will use their Understandings freely, and endeavour to make a just Judgment of Men's Intentions by their Actions. It was more common before the War began, to reproach the Ministry and their Friends on their being any Apprehensions as to its Expence. It is said, that notwithstanding our Debts and the People ought willingly to contribute, and there was no doubt they would do so, where the Cause was so evident, and the Importance of the Dispute so great. But now the same People quite another Strain; they apprehend Ruin and the Supplies demanded for this necessary War, and tho' nothing is done without the Consent of Advice of Parliament, yet this is not sufficient to ease them easy. They are, it seems, the only proper to be consulted, their Sense of Things is infallible, and their Judgments ought to take not only of those formed by the Administration, but of such as have the Sanction of the Legislature. This is reconcileable to our Constitution; how,

if we should admit this, any Rule of judging could be settled for the future; or how a Power superior to that of the King and P— can agree either with the Common Law of the Land, or the Common Sense of the People, it depends upon these great Men, their Orators and Scribes to make out. And till this is done, I crave Leave to say, that their Pretensions are as illegal, as the Language they use is generally indecent.

However, that we may not seem to copy those Practices we condemn, or to expect that bare Assertions should be taken on one Side, while we demand Argument and Evidence on the other, let us examine the chief Things that have been lately said, candidly and fairly; for surely to this or to no good Purpose, are Appeals made to the People, and the Publick are to decide according to the Rules of Equity, if they are to decide at all. If Clamour alone were to intimidate such as differ in Sentiments from those who stile themselves Patriots, it is certain the Ministry had long ago wanted Advocates; but as there is a Merit in accusing guilty Great Men, so it is just and honourable to defend the Innocence of those who are attack'd only because they are Great. With a View to this and this only, such Answers shall be given to certain Heads of a late Charge, as consists with the Information of a Private Man, who is not either afraid or ashamed of owning his Attachment to an Administration, who as they have risen by supporting cannot fall but with the Constitution.

It has been said, that our late Augmentations were made without any visible Necessity. I readily admit, that if this really was so, such as advised these Augmentations would be criminal. I presume, however, that there must be some Means of coming at Certainty in this Case; for if there be no Standard whereby the People may judge when Necessity is real, and when it is only pretended, then Appeals signify nothing: For to what Purpose should the Opinions of those Men be asked, who have no Opportunity of framing a right Opinion? It is clear from the ancient History and Laws of this Kingdom, that our Kings formerly raised Forces, when they apprehended them to be necessary, by virtue of their Prerogative: But since the Revolution this has been rarely done, and when it has been done, Ministers have always thought themselves accountable to Parliament. The present Administration have submitted this Point, as they do all others of any Importance, to the Consideration of Parliament. The only Thing therefore in which they can possibly be culpable, is in proposing an Augmentation before it was necessary, or a greater than is necessary. In order to charge them with this Crime, the first Step is to shew that the Parliament hath disapproved their Reasons. To say any Thing else is to say nothing. If no Measures were to be taken but in consequence of unanimous Approbation, we should never make any Augmentation, let the Necessity be ever so great; because we shall never want some amongst us on the same Side with Necessity. Besides, in the present Case even the People are in some measure Judges of the Necessity. All Europe is at present in Motion, tho' we and Spain are the only Powers actually engaged in War. In such a Situation ought we not to be provided to defend ourselves and succour our Allies; or if this be thought no Reason, will ever any Ministry be able to assign one?

But it seems our Troops in this Case would be comparable to the National Troops we had on foot in the late War. Well, and what if the Necessity be as great or greater? During the late War all the Powers of Europe were engaged some Way or other. In the North, Russia, Denmark, and Poland, were engaged in a War against Sweden: We could therefore suspect no Danger from any of these. France was our only avowed Enemy, and against him we had the Assistance of very powerful Allies. The Confederates had constantly a numerous Army in Flanders; the Germans threaten'd him on one Side, the Duke of Savoy on the other, in Spain he had his Hands full; so that we were at least secure from any hasty or unforeseen Invasion, which might have been much better attempted on the first Breach of a Peace. At present we are engaged in a War which requires some Land-Forces now, and may require more. Those who object to these Augmentations, admit that we have Grounds to be jealous of France, who has no Enemies upon her, and who must attack us before she can have any. Add to this, that the Ministry who managed that glorious War were actually censured for this Step, which some People now

commend. Let us consider the Consequence of this; If those Malecontents were then right, our Censurers are plainly in the wrong; but if the Objections of such as then pretended to be Patriots were ill-grounded, why may not more modern Objections be ill-grounded too? The only Reply that can be made to this is, that there is a wide Difference between the Number of Troops then kept up at Home, and now; and what Weight this deserves, let any reasonable Man judge, provided he recollects how large a Body of Forces we had in Flanders, and how expeditiously they might have been recalled from thence.

It is an odd Objection that some People make, that we formerly augmented our Forces without finding Occasion to employ them: Ought we then to thirst for the Blood of our Fellow-Subjects, or to be angry that such Evils as are with Probability feared, do not come to pass? Was it ever objected to any Ministry but the present, that their Precautions had the desired Effect? But to put this Matter out of Doubt: The Advice of some People was followed immediately after the Peace of *Refwick*; which was one great Reason why Europe was so soon plunged in another bloody and vexatious War. Their Advice was followed again soon after the Peace of *Utrecht*, and to that we owed the Rebellion. Can we doubt then whether it is better to prevent Dangers by providing against them, or to court them, by foolishly pretending to despise them? There is no Man, I suppose, but will admit, that how much soever Augmentations may cost, they are much less Evil than Invasions; and therefore I can see no Reason for treating the Ministry so harshly, for chusing out of Two Evils the least, even if we suppose that lesser Evil a great one.

The Augmentations which have from time to time been made, have been no longer kept on foot, than till they answered the Ends for which they were made; which surely to any impartial Person must appear a strong Reason for trusting the Ministry with the present Augmentation. To this we may add, that none of our Forces have ever acted in such a Manner as to give the least Umbrage to the Civil Magistrate, but on the contrary have frequently assisted in supporting the Laws of the Land against a tumultuous Rabble, indigent thro' their own Idleness, and seditious thro' the disseminating pernicious Principles destructive of all Government, by the Distribution of *Craftsmen*, *Common Senses*, *Cham-pions*, and other Libels. The first is a Fact needs no Proof, since even the Enemies of the Administration own it; and as to the latter, we may appeal to the Magistrates of *Bristol*, *Newcastle*, *Norwich*, &c. and to the Freedoms granted to several Officers by different Corporations, for protecting their Persons and Properties from the brutal Rage of a lawless and intractable Mob. Thus setting Clamours aside, and relying upon Facts, we cannot but perceive, that good and peaceable Subjects have nothing to fear from Forces raised by Consent of Parliament, under his Majesty's most happy Administration.

That the Maxims of our Policy have varied according to the Circumstances of Times and the Conduct of other Potentates to us is so far from being a Blemish, that it ought rather to be considered as an Excellence in the Management of those, who for many Years past have been at the Helm. If Reason did not convince us of this, Experience might, for we have seen some other States brought into great Distress by pursuing such Councils as were not suited to the Times. Yet there want not some who to expose the present Augmentation supposed to be made with a View to the Assistance of the House of Austria, mention that in 1727, when we were engaged in an Alliance with France against the late Emperor, as if there was any real Inconsistency in arming against a Power who threatens us, and assisting the same Power when returned to a right Way of thinking, and seeking Help from its natural Allies. Queen Elizabeth wisely assisted France against the House of Austria. But Cromwell, how much soever some Folks may commend him, acted weakly in siding with the same Power against Spain. Our past and our present Conduct shew, that our Administration have this Nation's Happiness only in View, and not the making Court to any great Family abroad, by giving implicitly into all their Undertakings. If we armed against the House of Austria, it was in consequence of an Alliance made by them against us; and if we now arm for them, it is because we are bound so to do, as well in respect to our own Interest as by Treaties.

That the present Spirit of Murmuring does not rise  
high as



higher than the Administration, and that the People have never been taught to entertain any Opinions in compatible with the Duty and Respect they owe their Sovereign, is what a growing Faction will naturally suggest, to prevent the Crown from considering their Attempts in a just Light. But, that Pretences of this Sort have been formerly made with equal Solemnity and Insincerity will appear from the *British History*, especially by comparing a certain *Remonstrance* presented to King Charles I. and a Paper which I have lately seen. And that this Method of arguing is particularly just in our times, will be made apparent by looking on an Evening Paper dated Feb. 12, 1741, wherein George, King is put for K—G—. This is taken notice of only as the latest, for a moderate Volume would scarce hold the Personalities in the *Craftsman*, from the famous Epistle on *Reviews* in the Dawn of the present Reign down to this very Day.

It is a Matter of great and of just Surprise that the Transactions in 1704 should be mention'd to throw an Odium on present Measures. If it was then glorious to think of saving the Empire by English Troops, why should it not be to now? It seems there were in that Year but a small Number of regular Forces left in this Island, which, considering the Circumstances our Enemies were in, and the Fleets we had at Sea, but above all, considering the vast Expence we were at, the Ministry were content with. Ay, but so were not other People. For a certain *Speech-making Peer*, ever famous for disturbing all Administrations, declared in the House, that he had something of the highest Concern to the Nation to communicate, and a Day being assign'd, he made a long Harangue or rather Invektive against the Minister, glancing strongly at the defenceless State of the Nation; and a few Years afterwards this very Circumstance was improved into a formal Charge against the Ministry in general, and against the Treasurer *Gadolphin* in particular, as if he intended to favour at least, if not to invite a French Invasion. That his Conduct as things were then circumstanced was extremely right, the Praises now bestow'd upon him fully prove, as they also do that Envy and not Publick Spirit influenced his Opposers. May not Posterity say the same thing of us, with this additional Reflection, that we sinned not only against the Light of Reason, but that of Experience also?

Last Saturday arrived a Mail from Holland, and Yesterday one from France, and another from Flanders.

Moscow, Jan. 20.

THAMAS Kouli Kan, who after his Return from his Expedition against the Mogul study'd which way to punish the Usbeck Tartars, (who for several Years have endeavour'd to thwart his Designs and excite the Persians to a Rebellion) did in October last send an Army against them of 20,000 Men, under one of his best Generals, who having defeated the Usbecks in two pitched Battles, took their Capital the Great City of Bochara by Storm, which was plunder'd by the Soldiers for three Days, and afterwards with all its sumptuous Baths, Mosques, &c. reduc'd to Ashes. The Booty on this Occasion was exceeding great, what with the Goods found in the Merchants Quarter, and the Kan's Treasure, which he had not time to save. Bocharia is the Sogdiana and Bactriana of the Ancients, lying between Persia, the Mogul's Country, and that of the Calmucks Tributaries to Russia. We hear that after the Destruction of the Capital the Persian Army had entirely reduced to the Obedience of Kouli Kan the whole Country, which is 150 German Leagues in length and 140 in breadth, being the most populous, best cultivated and most fertile Part of all Great Tartary.

Petersburg, Jan. 31. Letters from Ispahan say, that about the Close of November last Kouli Kan set out for Tauris, there to put himself at the Head of an Army of 200,000 Men, in order to march and attack Bagdad. Mean time the Court has receiv'd from Moscow a Confirmation of his having taken the City and Country of Grand Bochara, which makes him a nearer Neighbour to Russia than before, because it bounds on the Calmucks Country and is but a small Distance from Ohrenbourg, the first Place where there is a Russian Garrison.

The Defensive Alliance that has been some time in Treaty with the King of Prussia is just concluded, by which they are engaged to furnish each other State with 12000 Men in case that either is attack'd. An Engineer is gone by Order of Court to Siberia there to build a House (500 Miles beyond Tobolsky) for the Duke of Courland and all his Family; the Commissioners appointed to examine the Duke have reported him delirious, which is confirm'd by Dr. Smith the Physician appointed to attend him, with this Addition, that he

vomited Blood, and that 'twas not supposed he could live long. The Velt Marshal de Munich, who was in great Danger, is recover'd.

Vienna, Feb. 8. N. S. 'Tis now said that we lost 600 Men in the Action at Groetfch, and we expect every Moment to hear that the Prussians have put Bohemia and Moravia under Contribution. Mean time the Queen of Hungary has resolv'd to take some thousand Hessians into her Service, and the Bishops and other great Men of Hungary have offer'd to furnish her with a considerable Body of Hussars at their own Expence.

Paris, Feb. 11. O. S. An Express is sent to London with Orders to M. Bussy our Minister at that Court to complain of the Attack and Seizure of the Marquis de Chavagnac's Barca-longa by Capt. Herbert Commander of an English Man of War for refusing to strike and suffer his Vessel to be search'd. Admiral Vernon's Conduct on this Occasion is much commended here, who when he knew all the Circumstances blam'd Capt. Herbert, sent a Letter to the Governor of St. Domingo to tell him how sorry he was for the Captain's inconsiderate Conduct, but that it was not for him but for his Sovereign to determine the Matter; that in the mean time as the Vessel was much damag'd he had order'd it to be repair'd at Jamaica whither it was carried, and that as soon as it was fit to put to Sea he would send it to St. Domingo. We hear also that Admiral Vernon gave Order that the Marquis and his Crew should be civilly treated while they were oblig'd to stay at Jamaica; which Instance of the Admiral's Behaviour adds mightily to the Esteem that had been conceiv'd of him here before on account of his Bravery.

#### HOME PORTS.

Dover, Feb. 13. Yesterday after Post failed the Trimmer, Redard, for Lisbon; the Catherine and Susanna, Laverance, for Dartmouth; and the Charming Kitty, Saunders, for Bristol. Five Sail of India Ships are now passing this Road to the Westward: I hear that one more pass'd by in the Night. Wind East, and very fine Weather.

Deal, Feb. 13. Wind E. His Majesty's Ship the Lightning, and all the Outward-bound Ships failed Yesterday Afternoon and this Morning. Came down and failed thro', the America, Ore, for Leghorn; the Merrythought, Wadham, for Glasgow; the Augustus, Courtillian, for Havre. Remains in the Downs only his Majesty's Ship the Bluff.

Deal, Feb. 14. Wind S. Remains in the Downs only his Majesty's Ship Bluff.

Gravesend, Feb. 13. Pass'd by the Dove, Fenn, from Rotterdam; the Catherine, Borneman, from Bremen; the Speedwell, Gray, from Maryland; the Elizabeth, Cheshire, and the Penelope, Barrat, from Antigua.

Arrived

At Georgia, the St. George, Wright, from Cork. At Carolina, the Prince William, Rook, from London.

#### LONDON, February 16.

They write from Silesia, that the Prussians have taken Namslau, a Town on the Polish Frontier, and made the Garrison consisting of 300 Men Prisoners of War.

From Moravia, that a Discovery has been made at Olmutz of a certain Intelligence held between some of the Inhabitants and the Prussians, and that General Brown has canton'd his Troops on the Frontier of that Province.

The Pope's Nuncio to the Dyet for Election of an Emperor is arriv'd at Francfort with a numerous Retinue.

The Elector of Bavaria made the following Answer to the King of Prussia's Proposals by his Minister at his first Audience, 'That his Proposals were agreeable, but as his only View was to preserve the Tranquility of the Empire, he was resolv'd to avoid every thing that had a contrary Tendency.' This and the Orders to the Bavarian Troops to halt, who were on the March to Tirol, induce a Belief that the Court of Munich will accommodate Matters amicably with that of Vienna.

The Sardinian Ambassador at Madrid has declar'd to that Court, that his Master as Vicar-General of the Empire in Italy will be oblig'd to oppose all who shall attempt to disturb the Publick Tranquility there.

A Letter from Cadiz of the 24th ult. says they have Advice from Carthage that Admiral Torres was just ready to sail with his Squadron to convoy the Galleons to Porto Bello, where a Fair was to be held for the Sale of the rest of the Goods on board those Vessels.

The Elizabeth, Charles Harman, bound from the Canary Islands for Dunkirk, was taken by a Sallee-man near Oratava, the Captain and Crew escap'd in their Boat.

Near Almeria was lost the Ship of John Nieman, bound from thence for Lisbon.

On Saturday last Mr. Paul Knapton, an Bookseller in Ludgate-street, was married at Seven in Hertfordshire to Miss Elizabeth Challwell of man-street, a beautiful young Lady, and a Fortune of 5000 l.

Yesterday died at her House in New Bond-street Lady of the Hon. Thomas Paget, Esq; Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the King, and Major-General of Majesty's Forces.

On Friday last died at Chelsea, Capt. David the Royal Regiment of Dragoons (Scots).

Right said Our Lord, That Structure tott'ring  
Which foolish Men erect on slimy Sands,  
Against it when the Tide of Reason flows,  
And manly Eloquence with Fury blows,  
The Walls give way, the base Foundation falls,  
And Innocence, and Truth, o'er Fraud prevail.

Some Critics write this Word Sandys.

290

106

184

ARE THESE THINGS

#### BANKRUPTS.

Peter Le Count, late of Spittlefields, Weaver.  
Thomas Ballantyn, of Exeter, Grocer.

High Water this Day } Morning  
at London Bridge. } 00 00

Bank Stock 140 1-half. India 155 3-4ths.  
Sea 100 1-half. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths to  
New ditto 109 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Three per  
Cent ditto 74 1-half. Royal Assurance 8  
London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India  
41. 5 s. to 4 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3  
6d Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half  
English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s.  
1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102 1-4th.  
per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 114  
valent 110.

This Day is Publish'd,  
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Or the Assailants defeated at their own Wile  
In a Letter to a certain M—r of P—t.  
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Non Civium Ardor prava jubentium,  
Non Vultus Instantis Tyranni  
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IN the Paper of Yesterday Notice was taken of some of the most formidable Objections which have been made against the Conduct of the present Administration. We will now proceed to examine some other Reflections with the same Candour and Calmness, and shew how far they are from founded in Fact or in Reason. This certainly is understood as an essential Service done to the People of Great Britain, who, if they suffer themselves to be wrought upon by flattering Insinuations, may, at such a juncture as this, weaken the Authority of his Majesty's Interposition abroad, and contribute to Distractions and Distresses, which can never be felt at home. But if they will act as a free People, examine all Things fairly, and at Bottom, there is no doubt they will see good to adhere steadily to the Legislature, and by their Unanimity enable the best of Princes to bring to a happy and glorious Issue, the present necessary War to a happy and glorious Issue, and render Great Britain Mistress of the Fate of

World has been told, that in respect to our Alliances, all that we have stipulated might be performed by the Foreign Troops in his Majesty's Pay, furnishing what Supplies may be farther necessary. Hence it appears, that in the Judgment of those who oppose the Administration, our Foreign Alliances such as it is the Interest of the Nation to support, which, considering all that has been said of our Negotiations, is a very considerable Consideration, such a one as must convince every honest Man, in respect to Foreign Affairs the Ministry have performed their Duty. It also appears, that in the Opinion of some Persons, the Foreign Troops in our Pay are a burthenome Expence: And as for the objection about Money, as it was mentioned only as an objection to an Augmentation, so there is no reason to believe, that if the Administration had their Intention to have offered such Succours to our Foreign Allies, those who oppose them would present it as a Scheme for draining the Nation, and have recommended the contrary Method. As Things stand at present, it is impossible to say what may be requisite; tho' it is certain that it can be of such Importance as putting the Nation in a Condition to resist the Efforts of any who may be our Enemies, and to afford proper and immediate Assistance to such of her Allies as may be obliged to it.

The Manner of making this necessary Augmentation hath been submitted to, and must be such as is approved by Parliament, his Majesty's Loyal Subjects have no Reason to be dissatisfied therewith. Frugality is without question a Point which should be regarded at all Times; and more especially so, when the Circumstances of the Nation will not allow of the least unnecessary Expence. Every sensible Man however must allow, that an immediate saving of Money may in some Cases be no Frugality, but the contrary; and of this the Supreme Council of the Nation is, ought to be, and according to our Constitution must be the sole Judge. To this I beg to add, that as former Augmentations have prevented the Designs of our Enemies, and preserved this Nation in Peace; there is the greatest Reason to think that the timely and vigorous Preparations now made may have the same Effect. And if the general Liberty of Europe can be restored without Effusion of Blood, I take it for granted that the Measures which are now taken ought to be esteemed so much the more prudent. Nor will it at all alter the Case, if some of our Allies on some Occasions have augmented their Armies in a different Method; since when that was most necessary for us, it has been made Use of here: And in the present Case, his Majesty's known Wisdom in Affairs would certainly have inclined him to have used the most judicious and unanswerable Reasons had not appeared in that Mode of augmenting which hath been used.

It is not to be amiss on this Occasion, tho' I confess it is somewhat out of the Road, to take Notice of the difference between a British Parliament, and a French Assembly which resembles it in nothing but the Name.

Our Sovereign manifests his Confidence in his People, by asking the Advice of Parliament on every important Step he takes. Upon their Addresses he makes War, and their Addresses have pointed out the Terms of Peace. In France, the Parliament meddle not in these Matters; their Concurrence in any Measure is a Matter of Form only, in which they are directed by the Court. This sufficiently proves the Difference between the State of that Nation and ours; that is, in plain English, they neither are nor pretend to be free, while the People of Britain claim Liberty as their Birth-right, and have the Satisfaction of seeing the warmest Friends of Freedom surrounding the Throne. This being apparently the Case, one cannot but wonder at the Madness of some Men, who would insinuate that our Government is growing like that of France; a Thing which can never be feared while they remain out of Power.

But it seems the Capital Reason why some People are alarmed at this Augmentation is, the Influence it may have on Parliament. But before any Credit can be given to this, we must consider which has the greatest Air of Probability, that this Augmentation is made purely in regard to our own Circumstances, and the Circumstances of Europe, which have been very lately altered by Accidents no human Wisdom could foresee; or whether the falling out of these things so near a new Election hath not furnished the Enemies of the Administration with a Pretence that this Augmentation is to be made with a View to influence. We are sometimes told that Men in Power want Foresight, want Intelligence, want Knowledge in foreign Affairs, but now it seems their Skill extends not to Policy only, but to Prophecy. They knew by Calculation that the Deaths of the Emperor and the Czarina, the Invasion of Silesia, the Petitions of Spain to his Imperial Majesty's Dominions, and the Claims of some other Princes would precede the last Sessions of the present Parliament, and they provided accordingly. Wonderful indeed!

Nay it seems they were so wise as to foresee something of the same Nature a little before the last Election, which induced them to make a very considerable Augmentation then, with the very same View. This appears plainly from that Augmentation's being made, by that very Method, which those who oppose them would prescribe now to prevent Influence; so that it seems Methods as well as every thing else may change their Nature, and be right or wrong in some People's Eyes, according as they are pursued or not pursued by those in the Administration. If Commissions were given to Strangers, to Men of mean Birth, no Fortune, mere Men of the Sword, nothing can be more certain than that a general Outcry would be raised thereupon, and the old Term of *not confiding*, be revived. But if bestowing Commissions on Gentlemen who have Properties, and thereby discouraging such as are stiled Soldiers of Fortune, be a Conduct as much or more blameable in the Crown, it follows, that we must have no Army at all, whatever Necessities require one. It is easy for a wise and honest Ministry to guard against such Measures as may give just Offence to a brave and wise Nation; but hitherto even Providence itself hath never quieted repining Spirits, but we have always had amongst us some gloomy Men who could mistake Moderation for Lukewarmness, and construe National Blessings into Marks of Divine Anger.

Such People are so wholly governed by their Prejudices, that they are blind alike to Reason and Experience. Whoever will consider the two great Events which happened in this Country, somewhat less than a Century ago, and will give themselves Time to reflect, will not need many Arguments to persuade them of the good Intentions of Men now in Power. That Army which subverted the Constitution by turning their Arms upon their Masters, were fitted for this bad Purpose by removing all such Officers as had Seats in Parliament, except such as had those Purposes in view. Whereas the Army which saved us at the Revolution, by refusing to fight for the King against the People, was officered by Men who had large Properties and many of them Seats in Parliament. These are Facts which as no Man can contest, so one would think no Man in his Senses could doubt which Sort of Officers would be most expedient, while there is nothing else in view than using the Army for the Defence of the Nation and its Freedom, by preserving the Balance of Power in Europe.

On the whole, if his Majesty's good Subjects will but remember, that throughout his whole Reign they have

enjoyed greater Felicity than ever their Ancestors did for the same Length of Time, under any, even of our greatest Princes, that the present War was so far from being a Contrivance of the present Ministry, that it has been publicly asserted that the People would have declared against them, if War had not been declared against Spain; that all Augmentations have been made, only as Exigencies required, and that there is no Instance that such of their Fellow-subjects as serve his Majesty with their Swords have shewn the least Want of Duty to the Law, it is impossible they should entertain any Apprehensions from the Army, or ever be drawn to imagine that its Discipline depends on having any particular Men in Command, and not on the Loyalty which the Soldiers owe their King, and that Love and Fidelity which they have and ought to have towards their Country, and its Constitution.

These are Sentiments worthy of free Britons, because they are such as tend to maintain them in the Possession of Liberty and Property, attended by Peace and Plenty. Whereas such Notions as inspire them with a restless Opposition to the mildest Government must be dictated by a Spirit of Faction, in hopes of drawing private Advantages from publick Confusion.

#### HOME PORTS.

*Phymoth, Feb. 12.* Since my last came in the Princess Mary, Martin, from London for East India; and the Mediterranean, of and for London, Harriott, from Maryland. Capt. Harriott says they have suffered greatly by bad Weather, having but one Cable and Anchor left, and all the Ship's Company to a Man sick, when he came in here. They waited Fourteen Feet of their Gunnell and Timber Head, which laid them all open, and made them leaky.

*Dartmouth, Feb. 13.* Yesterday sailed the Happy Return, French, for Barbadoes. Came in the Providence, Newcomen, from South Carolina for Rotterdam; and the Hound Sloop, Capt. Cooper. The Tenders mentioned in my last remain, with the Duke of Cornwall, Cocart, for London. Wind E. S. E.

*Pool, Feb. 14.* Came in the Elizabeth, Mills, from Middleburgh; the Providence, Windsey, and the Sarah, Reekes, both from London; and the John, Mackrell, from Guernsey. Wind S. E.

*Cornwall, Feb. 14.* On the 12th sailed the Two Brothers, Cork, for Southampton for Guernsey: On the 13th came in the Vreede, Peck, of and from Zurickzee. Return'd the Concordia, Trock, of and for Hamburg from Bourdeaux. Sailed the Prudent Ann, Chase, from Rotterdam for Lisbon; and the John, Cahill, from London for South Carolina. Just come in the Friendship, Hedderwick, from Southampton for Oporto. Wind S. S. E.

*Portsmouth, Feb. 15.* Yesterday came into the Harbour from Spithead his Majesty's Ships Assistance and Deptford's Prize to be clean'd, and the Falcon, King, from Guernsey.

Yesterday also came to Spithead from the Eastward the Nassau, Prince of Orange, King William, Royal George, and Onslow, all for East India. Sailed the Juffro Anna Maria, Boedyer, for Dantzick, and the William and Mary, Beal, for Guernsey. The Somerset, Capt. Holmes, from Bencoolen for London, will sail next Tide. Came to Stokes bay the Fleece, Compton, from Topsham for London.

At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships the Elizabeth, Grafton, Kent, Bristol, Eltham, Lively, Scarborough, and Pembroke's Prize.

*Dover, Feb. 15.* Arrived the Princess Augusta, Gwin, from Barbados, who on the 8th Inst. about 50 Leagues to the W. of Scilly was attack'd by a Spanish Privateer of 24 Guns, but Capt. Guinn luckily sunk her the first Broadside, and has now the Second Lieutenant and four more of the People, all the rest, upwards of 70 perished. The Privateer had taken the Day before a Brigantine from South Carolina for Plymouth, but don't know her Name. Came in the Grampus Sloop, Capt. Brett. Wind S. W.

*Deal, Feb. 15.* Wind S. W. by W. Remains his Majesty's Ship, Bluff. Arrived a Ship and sail'd for the River, Name unknown.

*Gravesend, Feb. 15.* Arrived the Flanders Merchant, Galentia, from Ostend; the Expedition, Pidgeon, from Rotterdam; the Union, Klinkart, from Amsterdam.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Amsterdam, the ———, Reddock, from Le-ghorn;



ghorn; the Jucatan, Nicholson, from Boston; and the Lady Elizabeth, from London.

At Hamburg, the Juffro Catharina, Hafe, from the Canaries.

At Venice, the Rialto, Drake, from Yarmouth.

L O N D O N, February 17.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

They write from Breslau, Feb. 10. That the Garrison of Great Glogaw has made another Sally upon the Troops that form the Blockade and kill'd 20 or 30 of their Men; that the King of Prussia being inform'd while he was there of some Circumstances attending the late Assassination of Major Sinclair in his Return from Constantinople to Stockholm, order'd Search to be made after six Persons in the Disguise of Russian Soldiers who were known to have pursued the Major to Christianstadt; and if it be true as they say that the Taylor who made their Cloaths is arrested, we may probably hear more of this Matter than was expected; that the King of Prussia has sent some Protestant Divines into Silesia to preach the Gospel there, who began their Work in several Towns on the 26th ult. and they use a Prayer of his Majesty's own composing.

They have at Hanover Copies of Part of a Letter said to have been written by the King of Prussia to several Princes of the Empire, wherein he expresses himself thus: 'The Prejudices conceived against me for this Silesian Expedition don't at all surprize me, it being what I expected; nor am I inclin'd to think the less favourably of the Equity of those Princes who have imparted their Reflections to me upon that Head; nay I flatter myself that when they know the Bottom of the Affair, they will do more Justice to the Steps I have taken. Therefore having thus much to trust to, and being not to be dispirited by any trifling Danger, I persist in my Resolution to finish what I have begun, &c.'

Letters of the 4th N. S. from Rome say, the Pope has sent a Circular Letter to all the Roman Catholick Princes, earnestly recommending it to them to put a Stop to the Progress of the Prussians in Silesia, with Dispatch and Vigour; not only for the Sake of the House of Austria but of the Catholick Faith, for fear it should be wash'd out of their Dominions by an Inundation of Heresy, which he says has already spread but too far. He exhorts the Electors to chuse the Great Duke of Tuscany for their Emperor.

Those of the 7th from Stockholm say, the Rumours of a speedy Alteration to be in the Ministry there are vanished.

The Nobility of the Milanese have resolv'd to raise four Regiments of 1200 Men each, for the Service of the Queen of Hungary, at their own Charge.

The Electors of the Empire are now considering whether it will not be proper to put off the Choice of an Emperor 3 or 4 Months longer, to give Time for the removing of some Difficulties that are started about the Election; and the Elector of Mentz has also consulted the Great Duke of Tuscany upon this Head.

Letters of the 17th from Hambourg say, the Duke of Mecklenbourg hopes at this Juncture to be restor'd to his Dominions, and that he shall have the Interest of the King of Prussia, and other Families, to obtain them.

Letters of the 11th N. S. from Vienna say, the Court has agreed with the Turks for prolonging the Treaty of Belgrade for 7 Years more.

A Marriage is talk'd of between the Princess Daughter to Prince William of Hesse-Cassel, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt's Eldest Son, which will entirely accommodate the Differences still subsisting between the two Families, relating to the Succession of Hanau.

A List is printed at Madrid, of all the English Ships taken by the Spaniards in America and Europe since the Beginning of the War, which makes the Number 407, and the Value of the Cargoes 3150300 Pieces of Eight.

Letters of the 19th N. S. from Francfort say, that Notice was given that Day by Beat of Drum, to all obscure Persons to depart that City in a Fortnight, to make Room for the Foreigners that are expected there to attend the Election of the Emperor. And both there and in the adjacent Villages, the Burghers and Inhabitants are forbid to harbour idle People.

The Thomas, Murray, bound from Liverpool to Oporto, was taken the 13th ult. 76 Leagues, S. W. from Scilly by a Spanish Privateer of 20 Guns (supposed the same which blew up and sunk in an Engagement with the Princess Augusta) and sent to St. Sebastian.

Last Thursday died at Sandwich in Kent Henry

North, Esq; formerly a Captain of Foot and Lieutenant Governor of Sheerness.

Richard Hopton, Esq; an eminent Counsellor of a great and good Character at Worcester is lately dead.

Mr. Bullock of Stariton in Norfolk, the last of the three Brothers to whom the Estate of Sir Thomas Colby fell, died there lately, as did the Rev. Mr. William Pritty, Minister of Tollethunt-Darcy in Essex.

Yesterday Morning a Footboy belonging to John Bance, Esq; Member of Parliament for Westbury in Wilts, broke open his Master's Scrutore, out of which he took 140 Pounds, and made off.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	00 39	01 05

Bank Stock 140 3-4ths to 141. India 156. South Sea 101 to 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 1-half. New ditto 109 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 98 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 97 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 74 1-half. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 11 to 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 5 s. to 4 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 31. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102 1-4th. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 110.

Lottery-Office, Dec 23, 1740.

THE Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1739, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding that notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be entered, great Numbers are yet out-standing, do give this further Notice, That the 15th Day of March next is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose, daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Exchequer.

Lottery-Office, February 16, 1740.

THE Managers and Directors appointed by Act of Parliament, to take in the Fortunate Tickets of the Bridge Lottery Anno 1740. and to deliver out Certificates for and in Lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers appointed by the Bank for the said Lottery, according to the Directions of the said Act in that Behalf, Do hereby give Notice, That they will begin to take in and enter for Certificates the said Fortunate Tickets, at their Office near the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, on Monday the Second of March next and so from Day to Day (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from Ten in the Forenoon till Two in the Afternoon each Day. And to the end that the Persons entitled to the said Fortunate Tickets may have Dispatch, the said Managers will take in and enter the said Tickets at Two different Seats; that is to say, The Fortunate Tickets from Number 1 to 36000 at the first Seat mark'd Letter A; the Fortunate Tickets from Number 36001 to 65000, at the second Seat mark'd Letter B: The Persons therefore possess'd of the said Fortunate Tickets are desired with their Tickets to bring Lists thereof, made out as near as may be in Numerical Order, and adapted to each of the said Seats; and at the Bottom of such Lists to write the Christian and Surnames, and other proper Descriptions of the Persons to be named in the Certificates, as Proprietors of the said Tickets.

In a few Days will be Publish'd,

THE FALSE ACCUSERS Accused; or, THE UNDECEIVED ENGLISHMAN: Being an impartial Enquiry into the general Conduct of the Administration; and compared with that of their Enemies, whereby it will appear who merits Impeachments, &c. &c.

In a Letter to the pretended Patriots, very necessary to be perused by the Electors and Freeholders of Great Britain on their Choice of proper Persons to represent them in a New Parliament.

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Sir ROBERT WALPOLE.

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*Cacui tier monstare velis*— Hor.

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Verfes to the Author of this Epistle.

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